



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 26, 1920.

THE MOONEY MATTER
A WARNING
PART-TIME EDUCATION ACT
THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
ORGANIZED LABOR'S PERIL.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at
8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and
Capp Streets. Secretary's office and head-
quarters. Room 205, Labor Temple.
Executive and Arbitration Committee meets
every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Temple.
Section meets first and third Wednesdays
at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—
Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every
Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday even-
ings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet
Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Ter-
minal Hotel, 60 Market St.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays,
Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Sat-
urdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valen-
cia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30,
3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fif-
teenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and
3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-
days, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and
4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays,
177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building
Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546
Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet
every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R.
Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades
Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Satur-
days, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2d and
4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk
and Polk.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, La-
bor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights
at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30,
83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, La-
bor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednes-
days, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays,
Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays,
112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Va-
lencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd
Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and
3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tues-
day, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific
Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple,
Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st
and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays,
Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th
Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays,
Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd
Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and
4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag,
Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet
2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor
Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Satur-
days, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd
Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,
Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Tem-
ple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st
and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays,
Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st
and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South
San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m.,
Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th
Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays,
Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mon-
days, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Tem-
ple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles
Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1
—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor
Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thurs-
days, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays,
Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor
Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays,
Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays,
Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet
2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays,
Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades
Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at
442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights,
Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor
Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—
Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fri-
days, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Work-
ers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building
Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of
Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet
2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thurs-
days, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thurs-
days, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8
p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113
Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays,
Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st,
3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday,
Tiv Hall, Alhambra Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thurs-
days, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224
Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor
Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fri-
days, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Tem-
ple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Build-
ing Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet
1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday,
Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd
and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,
Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building
Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays,
11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building
Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary,
290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor
Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor
Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Build-
ing Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades
Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and
3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv
Hall, Alhambra Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.,
828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays,
457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd
Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter Mc-
Carthy, 701 Paris.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 26, 1920

No. 43

-:- The Mooney Matter -:-

Report of sub-committee to investigate statements of Draper Hand with reference to the Mooney case.

San Francisco, November 19, 1920.

Your committee has made a careful investigation of the subject-matter of the following motion presented to the Labor Council last Friday evening, November 12th, and reading as follows:

"Moved, That in the light of the newest exposure upon the part of Officer Draper Hand, which bears out the position taken by the San Francisco Labor Council in the Mooney case, we request Mayor Rolph to intercede to the end that Mooney and Billings be given a new and fair trial; that we petition the Governor of the State of California to grant a pardon for Mooney and Billings so that they can be tried upon the remaining indictments pending against each of them that the Secretary of the Council also petition the Supreme Court of the State of California through Justice Angelotti for new trials for Mooney and Billings."

We have interviewed the Mayor, Chief of Police and District Attorney, and each of them gave us without hesitation all of the information they possess.

We find that Officer Draper Hand has eliminated many sections of his confession as printed in the daily newspapers.

We also find that he has made no statement evidence there taken under oath.

Again we find that his statement as corrected by himself is contradicted by Captain Matheson, Lieutenant Goff, and Lieutenant Bunner.

We believe that the question of a new trial is not the paramount issue at this moment, but that rather the obtaining of definite additional evidence of unfairness in the former trial is the most necessary element in the present status of the case.

To obtain additional evidence of this nature it would be necessary to take the testimony of witnesses under oath. The only method by which this can be done to our knowledge is for the District Attorney to have the witnesses in question summoned before the grand jury and the evidence taken under oath.

In our interview with the District Attorney we found that it is his intention to take this matter up with the Grand Jury and have the witnesses summoned and the testimony taken under oath before that body.

If sworn testimony be obtained that will be of distinct benefit to the defendants, the District Attorney then will place the same before the Governor for the purpose of obtaining pardons for Mooney and Billings.

In our opinion it is advisable, in the interest of the Council and Mooney and Billings, that the Labor Council await the results of the Grand Jury investigation of the present revelations, and then adopt a firm procedure based upon intelligent and accurate information; in the meantime we recommend that the Council should concur in the policy that has been adopted by the District Attorney in the premises.

WM. T. BONSOR.

JNO. A. O'CONNELL.

Moved to adopt the report of the sub-committee carried and so recommend to the Council.

Moved to adopt. Carried.

A WARNING.

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council makes the following statement:

"The 'open shop' drive of certain groups of American employers is becoming so strong that it threatens not only the welfare of the wage earners, but the whole structure of industrial peace and order. Employers sometimes favor the 'open shop' because they do not want to be limited in the employment of men to union members. But the present drive is not of that kind. The evidence shows that in its organized form it is not merely against the 'closed shop,' but against unionism itself and particularly against collective bargaining. Of what avail is it for workers to be permitted by their employers to become members of unions, if the employer will not deal with the unions? The workers might as well join golf clubs as labor unions if the present 'open shop' campaign is successful.

The 'open shop' drive masks under such names as 'The American Plan' and hides behind the pretense of American freedom. Yet its real purpose is to destroy all effective labor unions, and thus subject the working people to the complete domination of the employers. Should it succeed in the measure that its proponents hope it will thrust far into the ranks of the underpaid the body of American working people.

The Bishops of the National Catholic War Council who issued the program of Social Reconstruction said: It is to be hoped that this right,—the right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through representatives will never again be called into question by any considerable group of employers." The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in their pastoral letter proclaimed again "the right of the workers to form and maintain the kind of organization that is necessary and that will be most effectual in securing their welfare."

During the war the National War Labor Board recognized and protected a genuine kind of "open shop," one which assured the non-union man freedom and the members of the union the right of collective bargaining. That is not the kind of "open shop" for which the drive is now being made.

The unions were necessary even during the war when working people found their labor in great demand. They are still more imperative now, and they must keep their strength and grow. Otherwise we shall see a repetition of the old bad days when the workers were utterly dependent upon their employers.

There is great danger that the whole nation will be harmed by this campaign of a few groups of strong employers. To aim now at putting into greater subjection the workers in industry is blind and foolhardy. The radical movements and disturbances in Europe ought to hold a lesson for the employers of America. And the voice of the American people ought to be raised in the endeavor to drive this lesson home.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

"San Francisco knows how!" So said a prominent statesman; so does one of our mailers—Chas. Rose, late of Salt Lake, Los Angeles and way ports. Charlie motored to the meeting last Sunday in a black and white taxi—reason: to

earn the rebate of \$1.00 for answering roll call at 3 p. m. Some class, eh? And he's married, too! Oh, you cost of high living!

The union, on recommendation of its scale committee, ratified the agreement entered into between said committee and a like committee representing the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, calling for an increase of \$6.50 per week from and after August 1, 1920, up to and including August 31, 1921. This increase will net regularly employed men over \$100.00 in back pay, a very timely item considering the holidays so close at hand.

The membership felt that this increase would not prove adequate in face of the present H. C. of L., despite the propaganda being promulgated by the press to the effect that prices are tumbling; but, acting on the recommendation and advice of their scale committee, all things being taken into consideration, voted to accept it.

Thos. F. Burke, while wending his way home with his family on the east slope of Twin Peaks, took a short cut to avoid a circuitous but safe, route. He was carrying his baby-boy. Tom stumbled in a small gully (the result of recent rains) and in an effort to save his young son from harm, suffered a severe and very painful compound fracture of the right wrist. He has our sympathy.

E. L. Bangs, who suffered a stroke of paralysis some months ago, is able to get around quite well, now. He would be pleased to see some of the boys occasionally in addition to the regularly appointed sick committee. Lew resides at 3834 Twenty-fifth street, between Dolores and Church streets. Take Municipal "J" car and get off at Twenty-fifth and Church streets.

J. M. Teel, formerly employed in the mailing department of the Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, Wash., was taken into membership at our last meeting. A Van Dyke, of the Examiner chapel, was obligated as an apprentice member.

Do you ask for the union label when making purchases?

JUDGMENT AGAINST TRUMMER.

On November 22nd the trial of the libel suit brought by Kelleher & Browne against M. A. Trummer, International organizer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, took place before Judge Flood in the Superior Court.

The evidence showed that the libel suit was commenced by reason of an article published by M. A. Trummer in the Labor Clarion in the issue of the 26th day of December, 1919. The court held that this statement charged Kelleher & Browne with employing or using Chinese and Asiatic labor in manufacturing garments. The testimony produced before the court showed that Kelleher & Browne had never used or permitted any Chinese or Asiatic labor in the manufacture of clothes.

In open court this firm stated that all they desired was vindication from this unwarranted attack and libelous statement, and that because of their friendship for union labor the claim for damages would not be pressed.

The court found that the charge was made maliciously and with the intention of injuring the reputation of Kelleher & Browne and, accordingly, entered judgment in their favor for damages in the sum of \$1.

PART-TIME EDUCATION ACT.

By Chas. L. Jacobs,

Associate Professor of Industrial Education and
Supervisor of Classes for Teachers of
Trade and Industrial Subjects,
University of California.

To the State Board of Education and especially to its Commissioner of Vocational Education must be given the credit of having drawn an exceptionally valuable part-time compulsory education act. This act possesses in its scope and powers a wealth of rare possibilities such as are to be found in few other education measures on the statute books of this or of any other state. These possibilities are by no means all apparent

upon the surface. What may take place or come into being as a result of the enactment of a new law is scarcely ever totally evident in one possessing numerous aspects. Nor can all the possibilities in such a law be discovered by a single reading. So it is with the part-time act. Many of its statements are too much bound up in necessary legal verbiage, for a casual reading; and as a consequence nothing short of minute study and careful analysis will reveal its many promising possibilities.

Well may the people of this state be pleased that these possibilities happen to be embodied in the part-time act. For the act pertains to the education of the boys and girls who have early entered upon the duties of wage earning. It is they who, in most cases, are destined for the ranks of labor. It is they who, unguided by the corrective information and beneficial instruction of the school, become easy prey to the inflammatory propaganda of irresponsible radicals and to the slavery of industrial conditions. Heretofore, these youths were set adrift to cope with the conditions surrounding their employment as best they could. Now the state purposes to lead a guiding hand. It will aim to combat the force of ignorance and inefficiency with education and training. And it purposes to do this as completely as a scheme for part-time education for employed youths will permit.

It is therefore meet that every school man and woman in our state, that every employer of juvenile labor and of minors, and that every other person concerned with our adolescent youths, should know at least the significant features of our part-time compulsory education act. That this knowledge may be secured with the least expenditure of effort, for the general purposes to which it will in most cases be employed, the accompanying analytical outline is presented. The elements of the act are grouped, to a large extent, without regard to the place in the act. And the facts are presented stripped of their legal verbiage, thus helping to remove the obscurity which the endeavor to be absolutely accurate and fully inclusive, as well as exclusive, seems to have entailed.

A first glance over the act will show that it is drawn in the interest of specifically two groups of persons. One of these groups comprises the boys and girls over fourteen years of age and under eighteen who, for one reason or another, are obliged to go to work; and who, therefore, cannot participate in the full-time education freely offered by the State. The other group includes the young men and young women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who, in the words of the act, "cannot speak, read or write the English language, to a degree of proficiency equal to that required for the completion of the sixth grade of the elementary schools of this State." For convenience, the former group will be known hereafter in this presentation as "minors," and the latter will be termed, for want of a sufficiently suitable name which is less undesirable, "illiterates."



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Features of the Part-Time Act Pertaining to Minors.

- I. The kinds of schooling authorized.
 - A. Courses which are supplemental to various needs.
 1. To the vocational work of the individual.
 - a. For girls this may refer to home-making.
 2. To the civic life of the individual.
 - B. Courses in school subjects.
 1. Subjects of elementary school grade.
 2. Subjects of a secondary school grade.
 - C. Counseling and guidance.
 1. Direction in vocational matters.
 2. Direction in social matters.
 - D. Courses in trade preparation.
 1. Training for those in unskilled occupations.
 2. Training for those in blind alley occupations.
 - E. Courses in Home Economics.
 1. Household training for those who need and desire it.
 - F. Courses in Americanization.
 1. Preparation for all who require training for participation in American life.
 - a. Preparation for naturalization.
 - b. Training in speaking, reading and writing English.
 - c. Education in the duties and responsibilities of citizens.
 - d. Instruction in the machinery of American government.
- II. What course shall the individual be given.
 - A. The act specifically states that "It shall be the duty of the local school authorities to provide, in so far as possible * * * educational opportunities which shall be suitable for the different needs of the individuals attending them" (part-time classes).
 - B. The instruction must be suited to the individual's needs.
 1. The need may be for vocational instruction.
 2. The need may be for civic instruction.
 3. The need may be for social instruction.
 - C. The course any individual shall be given.
 1. It depends upon the desire of the minor himself.
 2. It must be approved by the parent or guardian.
- III. Provisions relating to the establishing of classes.
 - A. They must be established in every district of the following kind:
 1. A district having had, in the previous school year, fifty or more students in the day high school who live within a radius of three miles of the school.
 - a. Establishment is not compulsory if there are in the district less than twelve minors subject to the provision of the act.
 - B. The duty of establishing the classes is assigned to the district high school board.
 - C. The classes may be established by other than public school agencies.
 1. Provided the local school superintendent approves.
 2. Provided instruction in citizenship, and such elementary and secondary subjects as the minors and parents may desire, is given.
 - D. The classes must be special classes, carried on during the day.
- IV. Provisions relating to the maintenance of classes.
 - A. The high school board is responsible for the maintenance of part-time classes.
 - B. Classes may be held between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. only.
 - C. The prescribed length of the course.
 1. It must continue for at least four hours per week during the regular school term.
 2. Boards may accept, in lieu of the above

requirement, not less than 144 hours accumulated at the rate of four hours per week during the school year.

3. The 144 hours may be taken in attendance upon a full-time special class maintained during a convenient season.
- D. Instruction must be provided on Saturday afternoons.
 1. If five or more minors are refused permits by employers to attend at some other time.
- V. Provisions relating to methods of conducting classes.
 - A. The law states that no "minimum uniform standard of proficiency" shall be required.
 1. Except in "subjects designed to prepare for other classes or other schools."
 - B. It specifies that the courses shall be, "short unit courses."
- VI. Persons who must attend established classes.
 - A. All persons over fourteen years of age and under eighteen.
 1. Who live within a radius of three miles of a suitable class.
 - a. Maintained by the local district board.
 - b. Or by the board of an adjoining district.
 2. Who are not in attendance upon a full-time day school.
 3. Who are not subject to the compulsory full-time education act.
 - B. Persons who are exempt from attendance.
 1. Because of impaired physical condition.
 2. Because of impaired mental condition.
 - C. Persons whose personal service is needed by their dependents.
 - D. Persons who reside over three miles from a suitable class.
 - E. Persons who are in attendance upon a satisfactory part-time class maintained by other agencies.
 - F. Persons whose interests would suffer if they were compelled to attend part-time classes.
 1. Such persons must be given a certificate permitting them to work.
 2. The number of this class of exemptions in any one district may not be more than three persons plus five per cent of the total number of persons subject to part-time education.
- VIII. How the act operates for minors.
 - A. It is the duty of the school principal (high or elementary) to do the following:
 1. He must issue in his name to every 16-to-18-year-old in his school a combined document comprising:
 - a. A school enrollment certificate.
 - b. A permit to work.
 (Note—The title "certificate-permit" will be used hereafter to designate the combination document.)
 2. He must give in the certificate-permit:
 - a. The name, age and address of the per-

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- son to whom the document is issued.
- The specific hours and day, or days, when the recipient must attend school.
 - The physical or other conditions that should limit his employment.
 - The date the document is issued, and the date of its expiration.
 - The document must be issued within five days after enrollment in the school.
 - It is good for the ensuing term to within five days after the opening of the following term.
- He must furnish copies of the certificate as follows:
 - One copy to the parent or guardian of the minor.
 - One copy to each employer of the minor during the term.
 - He must furnish employers the necessary blanks for making reports regarding minors.
- B. The parent or guardian is responsible for compelling the attendance of the minor.
- The parent or guardian must retain a copy of the certificate-permit.
 - It must be presented upon the request of an officer of the law or of anyone authorized to enforce the part-time act.
- C. Complaints regarding the non-attendance of a minor subject to the provisions of the act may be made by any person interested.
- In places where there is an attendance officer it is his duty to make and file complaints.
- B. The high school board is the administrative agent.
- It must investigate complaints coming to it.
 - Its representative must file criminal charges for violation of the act.
 - It must see that the charges are prosecuted by the proper authorities.
- E. The employer is responsible for the following:
- He must require of all minors subject to part-time school attendance, a proper certificate which authorizes employment.
 - He must file and retain permanently the same.
 - Within five days after engaging a minor, the employer must send to the principal who issued the certificate-permit, a notification of the employment.
 - It must describe the character of the work performed by the minor.
 - It must give the specific hours of employment for each day of the week.
 - The total number of hours per day of compulsory school attendance and of work must not exceed eight—except in agricultural and home-making occupations.
 - The principal is responsible for notifying the employer of any excess in hours for any day.
 - The employer must file a copy of the notification of employment with the certificate-permit.
 - Failure to produce a minor's certificate-permit, accompanied with a duplicate of the notification of employment sent to the board, is prima facie evidence of illegal employment.
- IX. In case of violation of the provisions of the act.
- A. Action may be brought by any of the following:
- The clerk of the high school board.
 - The school attendance officer.
 - Any other person authorized by the board.
- B. The penalties for those found guilty are:
- For parents or guardian.

- For the first offense: a fine of not more than \$10, or imprisonment of not less than five days or more than twenty-five days, or both fine and imprisonment.
 - For employers.
 - For every offense: a fine of no less than \$50 and not more than \$200, or imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both fine and imprisonment.
- X. Procedure in case of a controversy.
- A. There are two chief likely sources of dispute.
- Whether a person is exempt from part-time education.
 - Whether a certain class maintained by other agencies is acceptable.
- B. A decision is reached as follows:
- The matter is laid before the superintendent of schools of the district for decision.
 - If his conclusion is not satisfactory to all parties concerned, the question is passed upon by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- XI. The compulsory attendance features become effective as follows:
- A. During the year 1919-20.
- They apply to persons subject to the provisions of the act, who are less than 16 years of age.
- B. During the year 1920-21.
- They apply to persons subject to the provisions of this act, who are less than 17 years of age.
- C. During the year 1921-22.
- They apply to ALL persons subject to the Provisions of this act.
- (Note—As was explained in the statement introducing this outline, the term "illiterates" is used to imply persons over 18 years of age and under 21 who can not adequately speak, read or write the English language. The word "adequately" as defined in the law means "to a degree of proficiency equal to that required for the completion of the sixth grade of the elementary schools of this state.")
- The kinds of schooling authorized.
 - Instruction in oral and written English, and reading.

- B. Instruction in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.
- II. Provisions relating to the establishment of classes.
- A. It is the duty of the high school board to establish the classes for illiterates.
- B. The conditions which fix this duty upon the board are:
- The presence in the district of twenty or more illiterates:
 - Who live within a radius of three miles

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of an evening class maintained for illiterates.

- b. Who expect to remain in the district for a period of two or more months.
 - c. Who are not in attendance upon a regular full-time day school (public or private).
 - d. Who are not in attendance upon a suitable part-time class.
- III. Provisions relating to the maintenance of classes.
- A. They must be maintained by the high school boards which established them.
 - B. Instruction must be provided in the evening; it may be given during the day.
 - C. Classes must be under the administration of day school authorities.
 - D. The prescribed length of the course.
 1. The course must extend over not less than four sixty-minute hours for thirty-six weeks of the school year.
- IV. Provisions relating to methods of conducting classes.
- A. Classes must be especially designed for the instruction of illiterates.
 - B. The instruction must be suited to the needs of the particular pupils who comprise the class.
 - C. The law states that no "minimum uniform standard of proficiency shall be required."
 1. Except in "subjects designed to prepare for other classes or other schools."
- V. Persons who must attend established classes.
- A. All persons over 18 and under 21 who cannot adequately speak, read or write the English language.
 1. Who live within a radius of three miles of the school.
 2. Who expect to remain in the district for a period of two or more months.
 3. Who are not in attendance upon a regular full-time day school (public or private).
 4. Who are not in attendance upon a suitable part-time class.
- VI. Persons who are exempt from attendance.
- A. Persons disqualified from attendance.
 1. Because of impaired physical conditions.
 2. Because of impaired mental conditions.
 - B. Persons whose personal service is needed by their dependents.
- VII. The compulsory attendance features become effective:
- A. During the year 1919-20.
 1. They apply to the 18-to-21-year-old persons who come under the illiteracy provision of the act.

TEAMSTERS VOTE INCREASE.

Teamsters' Local No. 85 adopted charter changes to the International Union which includes the raising of the per capita tax from 15 cents to 30 cents, at its last meeting. This increased tax will go toward a defense fund for the interest of the membership. The local increased its dues from \$1 to \$1.50 per member per month to strengthen the treasury. The local is now paying a \$7 weekly sick benefit in addition to taking care of the \$100 mortuary benefit. This may be increased to \$200, as it is declared by local officers that a person cannot be buried properly with \$100 now, on account of the high cost of living or burying, in this case.



ORPHEUM.

The two notables of the present week's bill, Kitty Gordon and Jack Wilson in their impressive acts, are chosen to remain a second week. Due to the unqualified approval meted out by the audiences throughout all Orpheum circuit cities, Miss Gordon will occupy the headline position during the second week. Dorothy and Madeleine Cameron, known to the vaudeville world as society's daintiest entertainers, will delight audiences next week when they appear on the Orpheum bill. The phrase, "as pretty as a picture," is amply justified in its application to the Cameron Sisters, for they exemplify pictorial art applied to the stage. William Gaxton will be seen at the head of a capable company in "The Junior Partner," written by Rupert Hughes, author of "Excuse Me" and many successful plays and short stories. In "The Junior Partner" the result of romance and business is shown, and it is demonstrated that the two mix exceedingly well. "Pep" is the motive power which Bob Murphy and Elmore White will use to propel a load of tunes and laughs over the local footlights in their skit, "A Peppy Arrangement of Tunes and Laughs." "Telling the Truth" is a pastime in which James McCormack and Eleanor Irving will give their instinct for veracity full play. The truth in their case will be fraught with laughter for their spectators, for comedy is an open book to this pair. Charlie Wilson, who styles himself the "Loose Nut from the Tree of Laughter," will begin his number at no place in particular and will wind up in exactly the same spot. Hubert Dyer, assisted by Ben Coyne, promises a laugh a second in the skit in which he will appear.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1920.

A red exchange received this week has a big headline which says: "Statesmanship of Soviet is Praised." Then the following story is given: "Stockholm, Nov. 16—(United Press.)—Soviet statesmanship was praised today by Washington D. Vanderlip on his emergence from Russia. Vanderlip, representing an American syndicate, obtained from the Russian government exclusive rights to immense Siberian resources. He declared reports of rebellions in Moscow were unfounded. He said the city was orderly. He also praised the statesmanship of the Soviet leaders. Vanderlip said his syndicate had arranged to pay \$3,000,000,000 for exclusive fishing and mineral rights in the 400,000 square miles of Northeastern Siberia, which included the Isthmus of Kamchatka." Surely that fellow could afford to praise "Soviet Statesmanship." That is generally the source from which praise of the Russian Bolshevik government comes. However, the red in this country seems unable to see the tragic humor of such a story.

In the June, 1917, number of the Mixer and Server, we reproduced an editorial from the pen of James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, San Francisco, Cal. Brother Mullen took occasion to offer advice to the members of labor organizations, urged them to make preparations for the days that were then to come, when a good health defense fund would be the best friend any organization of wage earners could possibly have. Brother Mullen saw in the activity of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a shadow of coming events; he knew from experience, that employers were largely prompted to do things by as ruthless a bunch of wreckers as ever became attached to a pay-roll, that in order to justify themselves and make good on their cry of "bear, bear," they must start something and thus create trouble, for it was upon trouble that they fed and expected to feed. The challenge to organized labor comes as a result of the trouble-makers' campaigning. The war is on right now, and the very situation which the editor of the Labor Clarion desired the unions to be prepared for is here. Is your union ready for the battle, are you prepared to fight for your rights? Those two queries are waiting answer.—The Mixer and Server.

Organized Labor's Peril

Leaders of organized labor are not indifferent to the real peril that faces them. They know that the recent election has added tremendous impetus to the "open shop" movement, and they also realize that they are about to meet the most determined effort ever made to prevent collective action on the part of producers.

Labor haters are demanding the repeal of the labor provision of the Clayton anti-trust law, the Federal incorporation of trade unions and the outlawing of agreements between employers and employees. The thought back of these demands is to deprive the workers of their only effective weapon, the strike. No employer, no matter how brutal and calloused, objects to trade unions that are guaranteed not to strike against wrongs. The strike is the thing they are after, and in their pursuit they have commanded the sympathy and support of a large section of the public that should know better.

It is reliably reported that one of the bills to appear in Congress will make it unlawful for an employer to contract with his men by making it a conspiracy to agree upon a closed shop. That will meet in full the demands of open-shop advocates. So much accomplished, the rest will be easy. Organized labor is effective only when there is solidarity. In open shops there is invariably such rank discrimination practiced as between union and non-union workers that it is but a matter of time until card men are forced to withdraw from their craft unions in self-protection.

Federal incorporation of trade unions has long been advocated by the National Chamber of Commerce. It sees in this scheme an opportunity to take the money of the unions. With control of the courts fairly complete, an incorporation law would be very useful in the down-the-line attack upon trade unions.

The repeal of the anti-trust immunity of the Clayton act would make the injunction a useful and never-failing weapon in labor disputes. There are judges who are willing to overlook this concession wrung from an unwilling Congress, but the majority of jurists fairly construe its provisions. Its repeal would remove all doubt and trade unions could be approached from the angle of being combinations in restraint of trade.

The railway managers are getting ready to put the skids under the brotherhoods and will be before Congress with a number of schemes that, if enacted, will materially curtail the legitimate activities of the workers.

All in all, the prospect is not especially happy for the unions. They will be handicapped at the very outset by increasing unemployment. Hundreds of thousands of men, it is predicted, will search in vain for jobs this winter. This number will be gradually increased, until hunger compels the workers to accept conditions made by the employers without consultation with them.

The condition that is now revealed was discernible before election, but the workers could not be induced to safeguard their own interests. They seem to learn only in the bitter school of experience. Now that they are going to get some hard lessons, it may be that they will learn something of value to them. For instance, they will discover, as their enemies have discovered, that partisanism doesn't pay and that safety lies not in blind allegiance to party fetishes, but in unswerving devotion to those interests and ideals that must subsist unless we as a nation are to sink back to a state of feudalism.

Every pressure must be brought to bear upon the coming session of Congress to pass rigorous restrictions upon immigration. The Nation as a whole is interested in this problem, and the general public must be brought to a realization of the danger that confronts us unless prompt action is taken. Nearly 100,000 a month are landing in the United States at the present time from foreign countries, and the end is not in sight.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Whenever anyone says anything uncomplimentary of the United States the Seattle Union Record, an alleged labor publication, but in reality a Bolshevik sheet, shouts with glee: "You are right except that your condemnation does not go far enough." Never is anything favorable to this country published. Those who read that paper, unless they get information from some other sources, must be convinced that we have here the most unfair, unjust and vicious scheme of government in the world. It is about time the Americans and trade unionists of the Sound City were taking possession of the labor movement and directing it along lines that will be productive of results for the workers and driving out the alien bunch that has been in control there during the past several years and who have almost wrecked the movement in the northwest.

The handful of men in the labor movement who talk of "revolution" were jeered and ridiculed by Tom Shaw, trade unionist and member of the British Parliament, in a speech in which he discussed the recent miners' strike. The unionist declared that the miners were justified in their wage demand and asked if the men who talk of revolution really understand what they say. "If a revolution did come," said the speaker, "the men who would be responsible for that situation would discover that they are conscientious objectors and would let others do the fighting when the bullets began to fly." The speaker classed certain government officials with the advocates of revolution in the unions. "There is a better way than revolution," said Shaw. "There is the way of common sense, enlightenment and education, of teaching the people that it is better to put a cross on a ballot than to stop a bullet."

The trade-union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the mass. It means independent wage earners, who carry this independence from the shop, mill and mine into the affairs of every-day life. And herein lies a major reason for the opposition to organized labor. The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political and social question attracts him. His collective voice is heard on education, finance, industry, agriculture and transportation. He fights for free press, speech and assemblage, and will go to prison that this heritage is assured. He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, his insistence on just relations between men, and his vigor in exposing wrong. He demands that democracy function. This type of a worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union bankers and their political agents. These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit the boss to do their thinking, form their opinions and tell them how to vote. This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to wage earners. They look upon organization as a protection to their power over the unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to their power. The stand-pattism of these elements is historic. They never move until they are compelled to. These elements want a slave class—not in name, but in fact. Trade unionism is the monkey-wrench thrown into the machinery of autocracy and sham. Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry. In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he is independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

WIT AT RANDOM

"The language you use to that mule is perfectly shocking!"

"Yes," replied the driver, "it seems to trouble everybody but the mule."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The New Houseman—Thank you for the job, ma'am. But you advertised for a married man. What do you wish my wife to do?

Mrs. Battlecry—Nothing at all. I advertised for a married man so I could get one who was used to taking orders from a woman—Houston Post.

Jones met his friend, Stimson, in the street the other night.

"Hallo, old fellow!" he exclaimed. "How are you getting on?"

"Pretty well, thank you," answered Stimson; "but," he continued, "I've something to say to you—you'll have to keep your eyes open next week."

"How is that?" queried Jones.

"Because you won't be able to see if you don't," and before Jones could kick him he was out of sight.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A man got in a cab at the Richmond railway station and said:

"Drive me to a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh," said the driver, whipped up his horse and drove a block; then, leaning over to address his passenger, said:

"Scuse me, boss, but whar d'yu say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's."

"Yaas, suh; yaas, suh."

After another block there was the same performance.

"Scuse me, boss, but whar d'yu say you want go?"

"To a haberdasher's," was the somewhat impatient reply.

Then came the final appeal.

"Now, look a-here, boss; I be'n drivin' in dis town twenty years, and I ain't never giv' nobody away yit. Now you jes' tell dis nigger whar 'tis you want go."—Minnesota Foolsap.

The two keys to success are luck and pluck—luck in finding some one to pluck.—Life.

"What's your favorite wild game?"

"Football."—Boston Transcript.

Demobilized Tommy Atkins (gazing at price-cards in shop)—They told me I was fighting for dear life, but I never dreamt it was going to be as dear as this.—Punch (London).

Boy Scout (to old lady)—May I accompany you across the street, madame?

Old Lady—Certainly, sonny. How long have you been waitin' here for somebody to take you across.—Judge.

"They say Edison is working on a machine that will enable us to talk with the departed."

"I suppose the proper call will be Heaven-ho! instead of Hell-o!"—Boston Transcript.

"Say, Jim," said the friend of the taxicab driver, standing in front of the vehicle, "there's a purse lying on the floor of your car."

The driver looked carefully around and then whispered: "Sometimes when business is bad I put it there and leave the door open. It's empty, but you've no idea how many people'll jump in for a short drive when they see it."—Kind Words.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MISSIONS.

After many years during which the most important factors of California History—the old Spanish missions—have gone into decline and decay, and after many attempts to bring about their preservation, the complete chain of twenty-one Spanish missions separated just one day's journey of another day on "El Camino Real," are to be physically restored.

This is the announcement made following the organization of an all-California group pledged to work until the last of the old Mission units constructed throughout California by the old Spanish Franciscan padre explorers again become a Mecca for travelers. The historical, romantic and commercial value of the Missions to be preserved for California and America through the activities of the "California Mission Restoration Association."

Officers of the association have not yet been selected, nor has any formal statement of the scope of the movement been made. Immediately following Herbert Hoover's return in December from the East an organization conference will be held here at the Carmel Mission and the Del Monte Hotel to launch a permanent organization. All groups that have been working for years toward the preservation of the Missions will be represented in the state-wide organization.

Edward H. Brown of San Francisco, for many years a campaign executive in the Pacific regional states for the Red Cross and many other patriotic campaigns, is to be the promotion director for the new association.

Full ecclesiastical authority has been given to the California association for whatever restoration work the Spanish Mission architectural authorities recommend. Title to all the Mission properties is still held ecclesiastically.

Father Raymond M. Mestres, Spanish diocesan padre, who has devoted twenty-nine years to the study of the Spanish Missions of California and to work in the Missions, is to have full charge of the actual restoration work. The pristine architecture and beauty of the old Missions will be followed in detail without attempt at modernization in any way.

From the archives of Madrid under the Moors and the church records left by Junipera Serra, the Missions builder, at San Carlos del Carmel, near Monterey, now Father Mestres' home mission, he has secured all the necessary data for the preservation of the old Missions as landmarks of California. Father Mestres' co-operation with the association will be from the standpoint of a Mission historian, archeologist and builder.

The plan of restoration being followed at the Carmel Mission is to be followed throughout. Descendants of the old Spanish tile makers and the Indian dove makers of 150 years ago will follow the restoration detail of the original work. It is expected that three years will be required for the work.

Thousands of tourists each year come to California for a study of the few Missions that are accessible to travelers. The restoration work will make accessible all the Missions lining the historic "El Camino Real" almost the entire length of California.

PRESSMEN STRIKE.

At Scranton, Pa., more than 200 pressmen employed in commercial printing shops have suspended work to enforce a wage rate of \$45 for a 44-hour week. The old maximum was \$35 a week.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
 By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

If the tariff walls were uniformly laid and so maintained there would be less need of navies, for the wars would have a tendency to become civil wars. But it is not in the nature of a tariff wall to continue uniform. Breaches are made by the nation building it in behalf of particular interests operative in foreign parts, or of favored nations, and closure is asserted against all others. Thus we find the undertaking of Congress to shut the Panama Canal to all nations save upon terms more onerous than those imposed upon our own shipping, would have been a ready and fruitful cause for war, had not President Wilson intervened to cause repeal of that law. Such provision would have put thousands of ships and shippers of foreign nations out of business. And what was then sought to be done through our ownership of the canal is now being performed by the extension of tariff differentials to our own shipping through the Jones act. So also we find Canada and Australasia extending differential tariffs to England, and the practice is common with countries toward their colonies, albeit such spheres of influence may mean the partition of areas such as Africa or China. These enactments are all productive of foreign wars, in that they differentiate the prosperity of foreign nations, and so increase their liability to armed attack by each other. Every large nation, therefore, is required to maintain a military establishment to back up its protests against such partial legislation. The demands of such protests are not for inclusion of the protesting nation among those favored ones who have thus been made privileged, but for equal treatment with everyone else, whereby the partial provision being removed, the small nations who do not have navies are thereby benefited. The fact, however, that the minor nation do sell their goods in foreign markets without either navies or large armies, leads some writers to believe that navies to secure a nation world trade are not necessary. If they were not necessary it is certain that they would not exist.

And what is true of nations having overseas trade is equally true of those having continental trade. The illustration of Germany is apposite. A country of 208,000 square miles, with a population of 70 millions, increasing annually at a rate of 31 per thousand, found after inventing every conceivable device for keeping down unemployment and provisioning the people that she would have to have more trade for her cities or more land for her country. Surrounded everywhere by nations with tariffs, more trade could only be gotten by demolishing those walls. This could be effected, to her notion, solely through extending over them her own political rule, and alone by such means also might she acquire more land. In either case a navy and army was necessary. She began war, and secured neither more trade nor more land; but she reduced her population, so that the land she had might better feed her survivors.

Notwithstanding the Offsets of Initiative and Emigration Enlarging the Ability of a People to Sustain Themselves upon a Given Area, the Operation of the Protective System in the Presence of Increasing Numbers is Such that War is a Requisite to Reduce Population, that the People May Not Succumb to Famine.

We have observed that the pressure of increasing population upon an area produces two actions, viz: first, to drive the inhabitants to do things to increase the productivity of their lands whereby more food might be available to society, and second, because this operation cannot go on fast enough, to compel some of the people to emigrate, thus relieving the congestion

of population. This increase of productivity of the lands is not confined to enlarging crops from farms; for the city lands are far more productive than the country lands, since upon these a much larger number of people may work than are employed in the country; and while the things they produce are not grains nor flesh, yet their fabrications are exchangeable for these, after having been sent abroad to places where such foods are abundant. The first of these actions is Initiative, the second Migration. Migration, as we have noted, moves in direction of free land. It may also move in direction of higher Initiative than exists at the place of departure; that is to say, toward those places where industry, highly developed, is calling for labor.

But neither Initiative nor Migration can go on rapidly enough to keep the people of the area nourished. For under the Protective System there is transpiring always an action, as we have seen, which is destroying Initiative, and is shutting off emigration. This phenomena sets up over a whole nation immediately free land in that country is exhausted. Prior to that time it is operative only upon tracts of the nation where free land has disappeared, its effect being to push out people from the settled areas over upon those spaces which are yet unsettled, until all the land becomes individually owned. The action suppressing Initiative is, as we have noted, the rising price of land and the failure to move land from the lower to the higher use promptly as value accretes upon it, the monopoly which produces this condition engendering other monopolies until we get the synod of the seven basic monopolies. As Initiative is suppressed in a nation, emigration tends to cease for the people who would emigrate become less and less able to accumulate sufficient savings to enable them to get away. Also after free land is exhausted over the whole world, nations which previously

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LAUNDRY**

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Finest Work on Shirts
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Which was the
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Bear the Union Label
?

**Carhartt
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Made on the Pacific Coast

invited emigrants erect exclusion barriers to keep immigrants away.

Under the circumstances the people of the congested area tend to fall into famine, transpiring through increasing unemployment, the unemployment attacking first the least efficient members of society, but rapidly pushing its way into the region of the strong and able, reducing them to a common level of misery and idleness. Society speedily tends to decadence. Vices of all kinds enormously increase, and deep poverty reeks among ever enlarging numbers; and this despite the multifarious schemes of Protective legislation, and Progressive—or monopolistic—laws to offset the phenomena, which in the presence of obstinately rising prices, advancing albeit in their fluctuating way, grows continuously worse.

The condition that is thus drawing upon society is nothing other than famine. And what it is making for is to reduce population. Were there no counteractant to this general trend, such society would go back to savagery. But in the midst of the enfeebled pestilence soon appears, and a large percentage of the population are melted down, dissolved and swept away. If the decimation is severe enough, as where it would cut away half or more of the inhabitants, free land will again come in, and with it the suppression of Initiative will cease, that is Initiative will recover and rise, and the famine with its pestilence will disappear. But this action on the people is very weakening, very debilitating to the entire community, and if population had to be kept sheared down always in this way the tendency of the people would be backward. A civilized people who could not go to war, left to themselves and not administered by outsiders, as India or Java, would gradually drop back towards barbarity, and ultimately land with few numbers and loss of culture, in savagery. For their hold upon Initiative would progressively lessen. Art after art would be lost, the repositories of stored knowledge would disappear, and of the social groups the physically strongest alone would survive. The people could not die out, for at this stage Nature again comes forth with her wild life and feeds them. Thus in India and China, where famine with its pestilence has swept population from broad areas, the farms soon become plains and jungles, tenanted by wild animals.

Nature's Institution of War Provided to Thwart Famine.

To avert this catastrophe to the race, until the human shall understand, and have brought his society to function in accord with her laws,—which is the message of sociology with its Call System, Nature provides war. This may be internal through revolt, or it may be external through foreign assault. The revolt may not have matured into a general armed uprising, and yet there may be war. A condition of society which produces killings conducted by groups organized upon political tenets and directed against persons with whom the assailants have no quarrel, such as has just occurred beside the Morgan building in New York City, is one of war. For such attacks are aimed at the State, albeit the

enemy is in ambush, and has placed his battle line to destroy those who in his eyes are the representatives of the sociological system which is the issue of the conflict.

This phase of covert war, however, which is commonly called assassination, is in turn succeeded by open revolt. Such revolt may come quickly, as following the assassination of Julius Caesar, or it may be deferred, the sociological condition producing the attack developing gradually to its outbreak. To try to stop war, therefore, through the use of force assembled to suppress it, is merely not to know what war is. War can never be suppressed. It can only be extirpated from the race by removing all possible causes for war. This is what the Call System, and that alone, does. Under the Protective System war is Nature's vent to save the race from famine, thereby to preserve culture and insure progress. It is a sociological vent, just as a volcano is a geological vent, whereby a small spot is made to release the explosive gases produced from water pressed by the ocean's weight into the hot magma of the earth, thereby preserving for the uses of Man a vast region of the terrestrial surface which otherwise would be blown off, as a disrupted section of the earth's shell. And as the volcano in its eruption may destroy many lives in order that others may live, so Nature's instrument of war sacrifices many lives that other lives may be preserved; for it cuts back population in health, that culture may be held and progress go on.

(To be continued. Copyrighted, 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

INCREASE FOR SCHOOL JANITORS.

An increase in pay for the 165 janitors of the school department has been recommended by the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors. The committee recommended that every school janitor receiving less than \$125 a month have an increase of \$15 a month added to his salary for the next seven months, effective December 1st. This increase totals \$17,325. The finance committee refused an increase in salary for blacksmiths, class 3, employed in the Fire Department.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES
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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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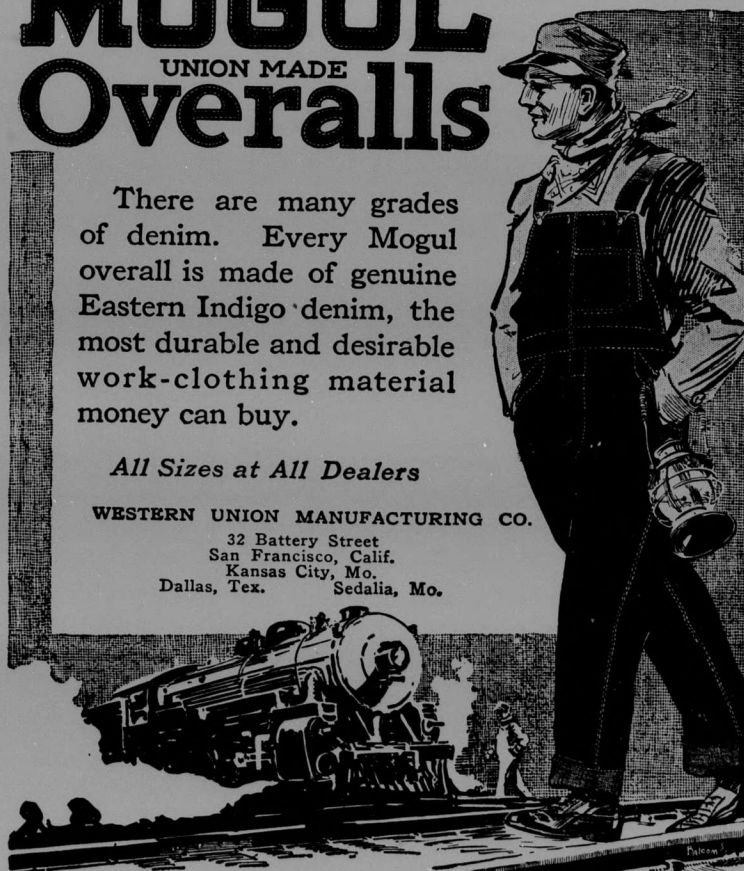
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 19, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President McGuire excused; Frank O'Brien appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Delegates Seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Oil Workers' Union, stating the Standard Oil Company

was on the unfair list of the State Federation of Labor. From the following unions, enclosing donations for the Emporium boycott fund: Waiters, Garment Cutters, Electrical Workers No. 151, Glass Blowers Letter Carriers, Laundry Drivers, Street Carmen. For Cigarmakers at Tampa, Florida: Laundry Wagon Drivers, and Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Sunnyside Dairy. From Warehousemen and Cereal workers' Union, with reference to its jurisdiction. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, requesting that the Mionca Baking Company be placed on the unfair list. Wage scale and agreement of Electrical Workers No. 151.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Shoe Clerks' Union, with reference to the Pechner Shoe Co., and Weinstein stores, 1037-1041 Market street.

Communication from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, requesting Council to send a representative to conference to be held December 4th, at the Capitol Building, Sacramento. Moved that the communication be indorsed, and that we send Delegate James W. Mullen to represent this Council; carried.

Executive Committee—Dealing with the resolutions from Stable and Garage Employees' Union, your committee referred same to the Secretary, with instruction to confer with the proper city authorities to bring about the suggested increases. The request from the Theatrical Federation to place several theatres on the unfair list was laid over for one week. In the matter of motion relative to the new exposure in the Mooney case, your committee appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report its findings to the committee, Friday evening, November 19th, at 7 o'clock.

Report of Sub-Committee—November 19, 1920. In our interview with the District Attorney we found that it is his intention to take this matter up with the grand jury and have the witnesses summoned and the testimony taken under oath before that body. If sworn testimony is obtained that will be of distinct benefit to the defendants, the District Attorney will then place same before the Governor for the purpose of obtaining pardons for Mooney and Billings. In our opinion it is advisable in the interest of the Council, Mooney and Billings, that the Labor Council await the results of the grand jury investigation of the present revelations, and then adopt a firm procedure based upon intelligent and accurate information; in the meantime we recommend that the Council should concur in the policy that has been adopted by the District Attorney in the premises. Report concurred in.

Label Section—Minutes printed in the Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Are making a determined fight against the estab-



Francisco Street Reservoir

It is said that previous to 1860, Lobos Creek water was delivered to consumers from "a small reservoir on the east side of Telegraph Hill, 60 feet above the Bay." No documentary record or picture of such a reservoir seems to remain.



Francisco Street Reservoir on the north slope of Russian Hill between Chestnut and Francisco Streets, has the longest service record of any reservoir in the city.

It was completed January 7, 1860, at a time when Lobos Creek was the city's principal water source.

For many years now, Francisco has been an auxiliary reservoir used in the solution of certain altitude and pressure problems peculiar to that section of the city.

It is filled by gravity from the big University Mound Reservoir on the south side of San Francisco, its capacity being four million gallons.

From its elevation of 135 feet Francisco water flows by gravity to Black Point Pumps which lift it to the elevation necessary to supply Pacific Heights.



"Connected with the lower (Francisco Street) reservoir there are already laid in the city 74,000 feet of pipe, extending from North Beach to and beyond South Park. Attached to these pipes there are 100 fire hydrants."—Henry G. Langley, 1860.

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The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
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MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$66,840,376.95

63,352,269.17

1,000,000.00

2,488,107.78

330,951.36



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and the Chimes

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ishment of the employers' organization known as the Blue Book; requested the assistance of organized labor. Photographic Workers—Requested a demand for the Solicitors' card.

Report of Trustees—The Trustees submitted a report for the months of August and September, which was ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

New Business—Moved that the report of the Riggers and Stevedores be referred to the Executive Committee; carried.

Receipts—\$659.62. **Expenses**—\$158.42.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the San Francisco Labor Council:

We, your trustees, have examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer for the months of August and September and find them correct and submit the following report:

August.

Receipts—

Dues	\$1660 00
Refund	50 00
Label Section	24 50
Label Section, per capita	5 62
Cigarmakers, donation	65 00
Emporium Fund	40 00

Total.....\$1845 12

Disbursements—

Salaries	\$ 565 00
Printing	47 70
Postage and stationery	10 00
Literature	30 00
Telegrams and Telephone	30 79
Label Section	29 12
Expense	16 50
Cigarmakers' Int.	65 00
Labor Day expenses	300 00
Emporium Fund expenses	40 15
S. F. Labor Council Hall Association... .	1705 50

Total.....\$2839 76

Recapitulation—

Total cash on hand, August 1st.....	\$3087 81
Receipts for August	1845 12

Total.....\$4932 93

Disbursements for August 2839 76

Total cash on hand, September 1st.....\$2093 17

Total cash in banks, September 1st.....\$2093 17

Anglo Cal. Trust Co. Bank.....\$3878 33

Mission Bank 294 36

Total.....\$4172 69

Outstanding checks 2079 52

Total cash in banks \$2093 17

CHAS. CHILD,
J. W. SPENCER,
DANIEL P. HAGGERTY,
Trustees.

September.

Receipts—

Dues	\$1492 00
Refund	585 00
Label Section	26 00
Label Section, per capita	7 50
Emporium fund	49 00

Total.....\$2150 50

Disbursements—

Salaries	\$ 565 00
Printing	17 32
Literature	30 00

Telegrams and Telephone	13 82
Delegates' expenses to State Convention	300 00
Per capita	9 00
Label Section	34 50
Expense	1 50
Labor Day expenses	248 25
Emporium Fund expenses	108 60

Total.....\$1327 99

Recapitulation—

Total cash on hand, September 1st.....	\$2093 17
Receipts for September	2150 50

Total.....\$4243 67

Disbursements for September 1327 99

Total cash on hand.....\$2915 68

Total cash in banks—

Anglo Trust Co. Bank.....	\$2645 24
Mission Bank	294 36

Total.....\$2939 60

Outstanding checks 23 92

Total cash in banks, October 1st.....\$2915 68

CHAS. CHILD,
J. W. SPENCER,
DANIEL P. HAGGERTY,
Trustees.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held November 17, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except I. P. Beban, A. C. Sheahan and F. E. Lively.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read, except to state that the Red Cherry on Polk street was in the process of adjustment at that time.

Credentials—From Casket Makers for Harry Barker. Ladies' Auxiliary, Machinists' Union for Mrs. Anna Butler and Mrs. Marie Wright. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 for Wm. Carey. Credentials accepted, delegates seated.

Communications—From Retail Shoe Clerks, again reminding organized labor that they still need the co-operation of its members against the firms of Price & Pechner, and Wm. Weinstein and the Weinstein Co.; filed. From the Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union, stating that they have union nurses that union people should employ; filed. The Secretary was given to read an article in which Judge Sisk, in the Superior Court at Boston, sustained the drive being made by the "American Plan" open shoppers in granting an injunction to the Thomas G. Plant Shoe Co., a sweeping decision against the United Shoe Workers in which the only thing left them was the fresh air to breathe.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters report they have secured an increase of \$4.00 for drivers and \$5.00 for helpers, with a 44-hour week, same to hold for one year. Both Brothers Brundage and Howard asked to be excused as they had to attend a conference; granted. Sister Radloff taking the chair. Casket Makers report that they have been unable to get an American Federation of Labor agreement signed as yet with any of the firms, but want to state that the San Francisco, California, and Western Casket companies were fair, and union people should see to it that these caskets are used. Boxmakers report that they are still initiating candidates; that the union shops are busy; and that a drive was being inaugurated to unionize the Standard Box Factory. Painters No. 19 report that they donated \$25.00 to the Labor Publicity League; that conditions were good; that they had bought an automobile. Cooks' Helpers report that the Red Cherry was unionized from top to bottom, also the Leader and the Superior; that Compton's and the Boston were giving them some trouble. Gas Work-

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Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
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Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
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Next Week—Starting Sunday

MISS KITTY GORDON
AND A LARGE COMPANY

BOB MURPHY & ELMORE WHITE

WILLIAM GAXTON & CO.

McCORMACK & IRVING CHARLIE WILSON

JACK WILSON

DYER & COYNE TOPICS OF DAY
INTERNATIONAL NEWS ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA

CAMERON SISTERS

Mats. 25c to \$1.00; Eves. 25c to \$1.50
MATINEE DAILY—PHONE DOUG. 70
Scalpers' Tickets Not Honored

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality —STORES— First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

PHONE WEST 793

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SOCKS DARNED

BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

ers report things look better, and making progress. Cracker Bakers state that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair and that quite a discussion was created over the Emporium boycott. Grocery Clerks report that in spite of the hostile action of the Secretary of the Grocers' Association that just two firms were holding out on the new wage scale, namely, Johnson Bros. and H. Wreden & Co.; also request a demand for the monthly button. Butchers report that they are spending a great deal of money fighting the Chinese ham and bacon people; that a man by the name of Donahoe is selling a lot of it to grocers and ham and bacon stands, and that they have trailed the goods to where they are kept in stables, garages and outhouses to hide it from them. Shoe Clerks report they are keeping up their fight against Price & Pechner and the Weinstein firms, and request a demand for their working card.

Special Committee—Brother Desepte and Brother Buehrer report that they had called on the Daily News, Call, and Bulletin for rates for display ads, and submit these figures: For a two-inch space every other day for four weeks, \$177.60; that space would have to be taken in the Labor Clarion and Organized Labor. Moved and seconded to take said space, and matter be left in the hands of the Secretary; carried. They also report that they had visited Eagleson & Co., and Mr. Palmer stated that it was his aim to carry as much union-made stock as he could secure that would be salable as far as price and quality was concerned; that he had to give up handling hose as the Unity Hosiery Mills were putting out an inferior grade of goods, and the Label Section should get in touch with them and advise them that they would have to put out a better quality of goods if they desire to sell them; also visited Johnson's in the Mission district and found that he was beginning to handle a variety of union label goods and was going to increase the line.

New Business—Moved and seconded, to send letter to Unity Mills; carried. At this time Sister Radloff stated that she was compelled to go back East, and to accept her resignation; granted. Moved and seconded, to give her a vote of thanks for her good work in the Section; carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$23.25; P. C. T., \$14.25.

Bills—Labor Clarion, \$1.30; Donaldson P. \$9.75.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTTE, Secretary.

BENDER SHOE CO. "The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST.
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone Mission 9409

You Can Get It at

SCHLUETER'S

Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store
STOVES AND BABY CARRIAGES
2762 Mission Street, between 23rd and 24th

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The meeting of Typographical Union last Sunday was one of the old-fashioned kind. It required the main auditorium of the Labor Temple to accommodate the attendance. The principal drawing cards were, of course, the reports of the scale committees and the recommendations contained therein. Arbitrators Berkheim and Stauffer officially announced the award of the board that arbitrated the newspaper scale, which was \$6.50 per week above the expired wage schedule. The report was not received with deafening cheers; to be candid, the award made by the board was disappointing to a majority of the members, all of whom thought they were entitled to more—naturally—and it was and still is believed they were. But, the decision being final and binding, it was taken with all the philosophy left in the membership. The question, "How many boosters for arbitration did the latest award make?" has been asked hundreds of times since November 12. The question will be answered when the referendum is called upon to vote for or against arbitration. To a vast number of the I. T. U. membership, arbitration may properly be compared to a capital surgical operation—it is painful and expensive. It is sometimes given to us without even administering an anesthetic. The arbitrators having charge of the book and job scale negotiations brought in a recommendation that the offer of a seven dollar per week increase made by the Printers Board of Trade be accepted, and the recommendation was concurred in. The arbitrators on both scale committees presented a joint report which contained some excellent recommendations, all of which were adopted by the union. Some of the recommendations called for the appointment of committees to make certain investigations looking to a change in the conduct of future scale negotiations. The recommendations and the committeemen named to put them in motion will be made public at an early date. Propositions for membership were received from Charles C. Bennett, Alexander Kassnikas, L. Imarisio, Isador Levy, Nick Mountanos, James C. McCroden, Arthur F. Purdy, Elias A. Sarris and George Macdonald. Upon request, Mr. Macdonald was permitted to withdraw his application. John W. McMahon, Adolph C. Sackman, Clarence A. Wright (journeymen), Miss Gladys A. Doty, George H. Dahmke and A. Wullsclegel (apprentices) were given the obligation. Further time was granted for the consideration of an amendment to the general laws introduced at the October meeting. The members of the union residing at the Union Printers Home were voted the usual Christmas gifts. Miss Fosen, a member of the Publicity Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, which is prosecuting a vigorous boycott against the Emporium, was given the privilege of addressing the union and made an eloquent appeal for support, in the endeavor being made to penalize this concern that is so widely known to be unfair to labor. Mr. Louis Levy was also cordially received. He gave an enlightening explanation of the aims and purposes of the Boy Scouts of America, and solicited encouragement for that worthy organization, which is now in the midst of an active membership drive. J. J. O'Rourke was selected as the union's delegate to the Publicity Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. The scale committeemen, having concluded their work, were discharged. A unanimous rising vote of thanks was tendered them. The president and secretary were instructed to acknowledge in a substantial way those persons who so kindly assisted the scale committee.

A. D. Severance makes the announcement in a neatly printed circular letter that he has sold his interest in the Ben Franklin Press and, with

Ed. Rosenberg, has acquired the ownership and management of the Progress Printing Company, 516 Mission street. A change in the name of the printery has also been made. Hereafter it will be known as the Progress Printing Corporation. Mr. Severance is one of No. 21's hustling young members. He is a competent mechanic in any branch of the craft. Although having a strong leaning to the job end of the game, he has devoted some of his time to newspaper work. Four years ago he decided to enter business for himself. Leaving the composing room of Hancock Bros., he formed a partnership with George Roche, a pressman, and opened a shop in Mission street near Duboce avenue. A measure of success attended this venture, but he saw greater opportunities awaiting him and took advantage of them by acquiring an interest in the Ben Franklin Press. In making his latest business announcement, Mr. Severance says he has associated himself with a larger and more modern printing establishment, where he will be able to handle all classes of printing in the most efficient manner.

Mrs. William Spangler has written to a correspondent in San Francisco that her son, Harry L. Campbell, died at his home in Rice Lake, Wis., October 13. Mr. Campbell was employed as assistant machinist in the composing room of the San Francisco Call for several years. He was obliged to relinquish that position on account of declining health, and returned to the home of his mother three or four years ago. The end was very peaceful. He died in his sleep, of heart failure. He had been failing all summer, but it was hoped by those near him that he would get better when cool weather came. Mrs. Spangler informs her correspondent that her son was confined to his room only a week, and that he was up and around a portion of each day he lived. While he suffered more than was realized, he seldom complained. Mrs. Spangler wishes to thank all of Mr. Campbell's San Francisco friends for their many kind remembrances of him throughout his protracted sickness. Mr. Campbell was a favorite with all his acquaintances in the printing fraternity of San Francisco, and the news of his death is received with sorrow.

Miss Sidney Ysabelle Braden, a bright, energetic young business woman and secretary of the Braden Printing Company, has been appointed superintendent of the company. Miss Braden has recently returned from a combined business and pleasure trip through the Eastern States, England, France, and Belgium, where she visited many large printing establishments and gathered valuable information and data, which she proposes to apply to the operation of the Braden plant to better facilitate the handling of its rapidly growing business. One of the customs prevailing in foreign countries that impressed Miss Braden was that of a rest period during working hours, at which time refreshments were served. After due consideration, Miss Braden, having the welfare of the Braden employees at heart, decided to inaugurate this custom, so, on

last Monday morning, the following notice was posted in the composing room: "Commencing Monday afternoon, November 22, 1920, work will be suspended at 3:30 o'clock for ten minutes. During this period coffee will be served and smoking permitted. H. R. Braden." Other changes of a surprising nature are under consideration, it is understood.

Payment of retroactive wages has been made by newspaper members of the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. Chapel chairmen, in collecting dues on retroactive pay, are requested by the secretary to make returns of such on sheets kept separate from collections made on monthly earnings of members employed in book and job offices.

W. H. Coe, linotype operator well known throughout the West, drew his traveling card this week and left for Denver. He expects to return next March via Texas and Arizona, where he will visit many old friends. "Bill" has been employed on the Examiner most of the time since returning from overseas with the Canadians. He is a genial craftsman and thorough union man, and his large number of friends in San Francisco wish him a pleasant trip.

The Label Committee of the Union will meet at 8 o'clock next Wednesday night in the union rooms. The Membership Committee meets next Thursday at the usual time and place.

VETERAN UNIONIST DIES.

The oldest trade unionist, in point of continuous membership, in San Francisco passed away last Monday morning, when Richard Caverly of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 died at his residence, 363 Page street.

Mr. Caverly, though born in Ireland, came to San Francisco in 1854 from New Orleans and became an apprentice in the Union Iron Works, where he became a boilermaker and continued at his trade for many years, later working in the railroad shops in Sacramento and the Navy Yard at Vallejo.

From his graduation as an apprentice to journeyman he was an ardent advocate of trade unionism, joining the first union of his craft in this city in 1871 and that membership was continued to the hour of his death.

Death came on Monday without warning, painlessly and peacefully, of heart failure. He had just finished his breakfast and seated himself in a chair, where he expired.

Mr. Caverly was well known throughout the labor movement as an authority on economic questions, having been a contributor to the Labor Clarion from its inception twenty years ago. He was a tireless and unselfish supporter of the labor movement and all other activities that he believed would redound to the benefit of the great uncounted millions.

He is mourned by a vast number of friends, who held him in high esteem because of his devotion to the welfare of mankind. He was 79 years of age at the time of death and leaves a widow, a daughter and a son, all residents of this

city, to mourn his loss. The funeral was held on Wednesday and was attended by a large number of friends. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John F. Kelly of the postoffice clerks, Timothy O'Leary of the marine firemen, Richard Caverly of the boiler-makers.

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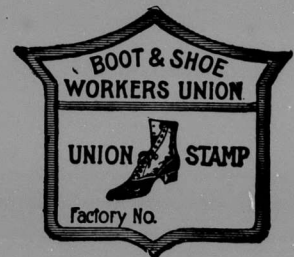


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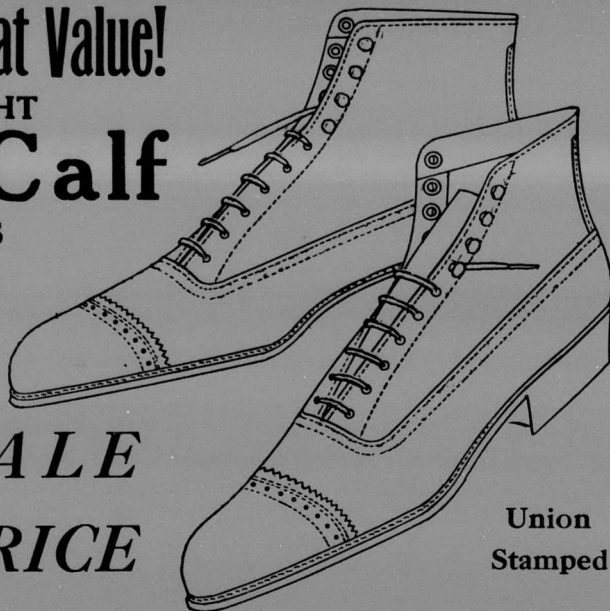
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UNIONISM IS WINNING.

Organized waiters and waitresses are defeating the attempt to establish the non-union shop in this calling in Dallas, Tex.

WIRE STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of electrical workers against the Grand Rapids Telephone Company has ended through compromise.

HOW ABOUT "HIGH" WAGES?

In an address before teachers, Congressman Fess of Ohio failed to blame the high cost of living on "high" wages.

He declared that as long as this country's high debt is unpaid there will be no material reduction in the high cost of living.

TEACHERS' WAGE IS LOW.

The average wage of school teachers in the United States is \$750 a year, or less than a messenger boy, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Education, in a speech in Atlantic City, N. J.

The educator urged an average of \$2000. He said "unless immediate steps are taken to properly compensate teachers an alarming shortage will soon prevail."

INSTALLS NEW MANAGERS.

Walter Huggins, recently from Chicago, headquarters of the National Co-operative Association and of the co-operative movement in the West, has taken charge of the Atascadero branch of the Pacific Co-operative League. Mr. Huggins will also act as advisor to the branches at Orcott and San Luis Obispo. The branch at San Luis Obispo is now under the management of K. Berg, for some time a co-worker of Mr. Huggins. Collective buying and co-operative action among these three stores will now be brought to their highest point of efficiency under the direction of Mr. Huggins. The branch at the university city of Palo Alto is now managed by N. Pierson.

LABEL SECTION.

An active campaign to divert holiday trade from San Francisco business houses branded as unfair to organized labor is now being put in motion by the Label Section of the Labor Council. At the last meeting the delegates were informed to notify their unions and to emphasize the urgency of the boycott on these various places.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

Some interesting articles on the prevention of industrial injuries have appeared in the November issue of the California Safety News. Each month this publication is sent free of charge to interested individuals, organizations, corporations, etc., that have sent their requests to the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES.

An appeal in behalf of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union by Business Agent Doyle, asking the Labor Council's good offices in co-operation with the conciliation board of the Chamber of Commerce to bring strained relations on the water front to a head, was referred to the executive committee of the Council at the last meeting. The main objection of the Riggers and Stevedores is to the blue book and to the activities of Walter J. Petersen, former Oakland police captain.

HEAVY DAMAGES ASKED.

Suit for \$52,500 damages was filed in the Superior Court last Friday by J. D. Brubeck, 21 years old, against the Water Front Employers' Union. Brubeck says he went to their office December 11, 1919, during the water front strike, in response to their advertisement for men. While there, he says, he was shot and permanently injured by the accidental discharge of a Winchester pump gun loaded with buckshot, which was carried by Harry Williams, a truck driver. He says Williams carried the gun as part of the duty assigned to him by his employers and that they are responsible for the damage he caused.

STATE FEDERATION OF TEACHERS.

The California State Federation of Teachers held its second annual meeting Saturday, November 13th, in Sacramento, a number of locals being represented from various counties.

The reports from delegates evidenced growth and strength. The report of the Field Secretary for the American Federation of Teachers, Miss Josephine Colby, contained valuable information on the national outlook, but gave warning of the tremendous efforts made by politicians to control the educational system.

The committees on publicity, legislation and policy reported constructive measures which were discussed and indorsed or adopted. Among them the following:

First—Creation of a publicity bureau, whose mission will be to disseminate news of school affairs throughout the State, correcting false statements, and affording teachers certain protection.

Second—The adoption of a tenure of office bill.

Third—The endorsement of the Minimum Salary Bill.

Fourth—A recommendation that an improved retirement law for teachers be enacted.

In addition, the legislative committee was instructed to prepare a number of bills to be presented at the coming Legislature.

A close co-operation with the State Federation of Labor, and affiliation of all locals with said Federation was urged. A broader activity along lines of economic and social development was outlined, and a policy of liberal and progressive education was indorsed. Resolutions of encouragement were passed and forwarded to the locals throughout the states, now struggling to maintain or assert the freedom of the teacher.

Officers were elected for the coming year, and San Francisco was the unanimous choice for the meeting in 1921.

The Sacramento locals were complimented for their cordial welcome and hospitality.

WAITERS' SHOP COMMITTEES.

That the shop committees or shop stewards instituted by Waiters' Union No. 30 more than two years ago continue to minimize misunderstandings between employer and employee is the assertion of Jack Weinberger, secretary-treasurer, who will soon retire from his official capacity after having served two terms. "Shop stewards maintain their relative importance as an agency for the union," said Weinberger; "they are still the very important connecting link between the office of the union and the membership and the officers of the union and the employers."

San Francisco employers of union waiters report good co-operation between the stewards and themselves and praise the efficiency of the system.

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